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but does not attempt any rearrangement ; he does not feel attracted by the hypotheses of Wendt, Spitta, and Bacon. The inconsistencies between John's gospel and the synoptics are clearly stated, not magnified, and his inability to harmonize them is candidly acknowledged.

The book is not burdened with homiletical suggestions, nor with refutations of interpretations which the author regards as erroneous. He is in sympathy with the spirit of the gospel, and reverently recognizes that spiritual things need spiritual men to interpret them. The style of the book is clear, and his translation of the gospel into Dutch is good. Van Eerde, Kreyenbühl, B. Weiss, Wendt, and H. J. Holtzmann are scholars to whose writings he frequently refers ; yet his book is not a recast of other people's opinions, but is distinctly an original contribution to the literature upon John.

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**The Revelation of the Holy Spirit.** By J. E. C. WELLDON, D.D.  
New York: The Macmillan Co., 1902. Pp. 384. \$1.75.

Of the great subjects of Christian theology, few exceed in importance, and are at the same time more difficult to deal with satisfactorily, than the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. We approach a new book on this subject with the critical appetite whetted, ready to be severe and uncompromising should the author fail to give satisfaction as to both methods and results. For though many have felt themselves called, few seem to have been chosen to deal with this theme. It is a pleasure to be able to say that Bishop Weldon has given us a good book—not a great book, but an honest, thoughtful, and helpful treatment of this important topic. The method is historical, the first three chapters dealing with the revelation of the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament, in Jesus' teachings, and in the apostolic writings. The teaching of the apostolic fathers is briefly discussed, and then, but also briefly, the doctrine of the Spirit in the ecumenical creeds. The last chapter, including nearly one third of the whole book, deals with the revelation of the Spirit in history. Practically, there are but two main divisions to the work ; the discussion of the biblical doctrine and the chapter on the Spirit's revelation in Christian history. This is quite justifiable, for the teaching of the apostolic fathers added nothing of importance to the New Testament doctrine, and the declarations of the first creeds were on this point brief and little more than mere registers of current opinion.

As to the author's exposition of the biblical teaching concerning the Holy Spirit, it may be said that it is on the whole fair and discriminating. The good bishop is naturally somewhat tempted in connection with certain New Testament passages to read in extreme views of the church and its clergy, with their rights and privileges, but only rarely is the temptation yielded to. The material for a doctrine of the Holy Spirit, in the trinitarian sense, in the Old Testament is not abundant, nor is it definite in character. It is only to Dr. Welldon's credit that he perceives this and does not force meanings into Old Testament passages which were altogether foreign to their writers. It is indeed strange that, in spite of his clear perception of the true character of the Old Testament teaching, which is of the "Spirit of Jehovah," not of the "Holy Spirit," Dr. Welldon should constantly write as though the Old Testament authors had the Holy Spirit definitely in mind, though not expressly saying as much. This is a serious fault, and might lead to misunderstanding of the writer's own position.

The last and main chapter of the book deserves only praise. Written by a bishop of the Church of England, it is the Christian man, the pastor, the teacher and preacher of pure and holy living, whom we hear in this chapter. For, above all narrow party spirit, the author invites us to consider with him the work of the Spirit in the Christian centuries, in enlightening individuals and society, in inspiring great spiritual movements, in working through all ranks and conditions, in the continual process of purifying, broadening, and uplifting the ideas and ideals of men. For this chapter we are truly grateful. It contains a message, timely and helpful.

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**The Minor Prophets.** By REV. JOHN ADAMS. [Bible Class Primers, edited by Principal Salmond, D.D.] New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902. Pp. 111. \$0.20.

This little book takes up a section of the Old Testament greatly neglected by the average Bible student, and presents its most important characteristics and teachings in a clear and attractive style. The material is arranged in four chapters, the first of which is an introductory statement concerning "Israel's Ideal," "Assyria," and "Hebrew Prophecy." Chap. 2 deals with the pre-exilic prophets, viz., Amos, Hosea, Micah, Nahum, Zephaniah, and Habakkuk. Chap. 3 considers the post-exilic prophets, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, with